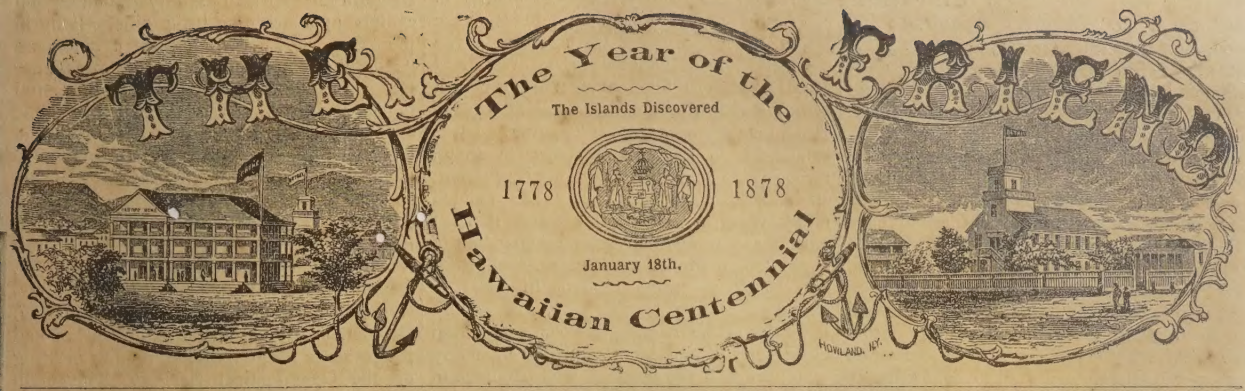

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THE FRIEND.

AUGUST 1, 1878.

Honorable H. A. Peirce.

With the departure of this gentleman for his native land, we are reminded of his long and honorable career, connected with the Hawaiian Islands. More than a half century ago (1825) he arrived supercargo of a vessel bound to the N. W., coast. After being engaged there for three years, he returned to the Islands, and became connected with Mr. Hunnewell in mercantile pursuits, they together established the house of C. Brewer & Co., which is now the oldest established house in the Pacific, for many years known under the name of Peirce & Brewer. After the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Peirce withdrew, and for a score of years successfully engaged in shipping and mercantile business in Boston; his ships running to all parts of the world. In 1848, he visited the islands on board a vessel of which he was the owner, and invested $50,000 in the Lihue Plantation, unsuccessful for a few years, but now one of the most prosperous on the islands. After the close of the civil war in the United States, Mr. Peirce made some unsuccessful investments in Southern Plantations. In 1869 he received the appointment as Minister Resident to the Hawaiian Government, in which highly honorable position he has managed the American Legation to the mutual advantage of America and Hawaii, as is well known from his earnest and successful advocacy of the Reciprocity Treaty. We sincerely rejoice there is in contemplation some substantial testimonial by the planters and merchants, in appreciation of his valuable services. His recent connection with the Hawaiian Government, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, was brought to a close through no fault on his part. Most earnestly we hope for him a pleasant voyage and years of quiet happiness among friends in his native land.

Death of J. D. Duncan.—Almost from his childhood we have been wont to meet the deceased in our visits to the printing office. He was a most excellent workman, and his genial demeanor endeared him to all in the office and to those frequenting it. Most manfully has he refused to yield to disease, and was found at his post of duty until within a few days of his death. We well remember when, some twenty years ago, the deceased and his brother entered the *Advertiser* office, where they have worked, with occasional intervals, ever since.

The Friend having received the following, passes it along:

To the ladies of Honolulu and vicinity: We, the undersigned, hereby most respectfully solicit a continuance of your patronage, heretofore so liberally bestowed upon our predecessors. We always add supplies of new goods to our present large and well-assorted stock. We also continue the quarterly account system.

Grant & Robertson,
(Successors to A. S. Cleghorn & Co.),
Corner Fort and Hotel Streets.

☞ Soon after the A. S. F. Society was organised, 1828 — the semi-centenary of which will be found in our columns—the Seamen's Mission to the Hawaiian Islands was undertaken. The Bethel in Honolulu was built in 1833, under the management of the Rev. John Diell. The parent society has not only extended a fostering care over this chaplaincy ever since, but for several years sustained at Lahaina a Bethel, where the Rev. T. E. Taylor and Rev. S. E. Bishop officiated as chaplains.

RAMBLES IN THE OLD WORLD—No. 19

I am half afraid that this heading for my letters and sketches is coming to be something of a misnomer, not that I have given up "*rambling*" altogether, but the limits in which I may ask you to follow me, now and then, will perhaps be narrower than they have been before. Having entered the University here, this beautiful city will be my home for some time to come, and I may say that of all the cities I have seen abroad, Berlin is the one I would choose first of all for my residence; that is looking at the rare opportunities which are here afforded for acquiring a broad and liberal culture—at the splendid stimulus and the incitement there seem to be to study and thoughtful research and at the interesting opportunity which is given for seeing and studying all ranks and classes of one of the strongest, most energetic, and vigorous nations of the world. The main building of the University, one of the largest in the world, numbering between four and five thousand students, is situated on "Unter den Linden."* Back of the University, which was long ago a palace, is a beautiful grove of trees, just now of the loveliest green. Here we are, right in the center of a great busy city, but the grove is so quiet and beautiful that the old Athenian philosophers would have enjoyed it for their walks and conversations. I find one has to put the curb on himself here, there are such splendid lecture courses—such a wealth and variety of subjects, that one could go almost from early morning to evening dusk and find a rich treat awaiting him. I shall not soon forget my first lecture in a German University. It was quite early, from eight to nine. The morning was sweet and rich with all the beauty of the first day of May. The lecture room was quite small. The Professor had hair and beard white, with a

* German Universities.—From a late number of the London *Globe* the following is copied: "The latest statistics published on the subject show that the universities, which number 21 in all, cost the Imperial Treasury no less a sum than half a million a year. This is the exact amount charged for them in the Budget of the Empire, and the money thus spent is divided amongst 1,300 professors. The students for whom their services are thus retained number 20,229, of whom 4,587 belong to the University of Berlin, which is by far the largest, while Rostock, which is the smallest, contains only 144."

venerable age. His subject was, "Homer and the Iliad." A great window, at one end, looked out into the very heart of a cluster of trees fresh with the freshness of the morning and the spring; one of them was a perfect wilderness of white blossoms, and claimed, I am afraid, some of the attention which ought to have been given to Homer and his critics. (I confess I am a spring enthusiast ever since I came to know anything of this marvellous resurrection in nature. I have been so, from the early Freshman days, in the valley of the Connecticut, till now, and it is a story that never grows old.) There were just nine young men, and I could not help thinking there was something rather suggestive in the number. Yet I am afraid your imagination will fail to follow me in picturing the nine Muses in those nine prosaic young fellows and the "blind old Bard" in the snowy-haired Professor invoking the same to sing the "wrath of Achilles." The lectures promise to be very interesting and profitable. I heard Latin spoken for the first time in my life to-day, and it sounded beautifully.

My room is nearly opposite and about two minutes' walk from the University, so that I get to my lectures without a moment's loss of time. The public garden directly before my windows is beautifully kept, and the Linden presents from early morning till far on into the evening a most animated spectacle. I am within almost a stone's throw of the Palace and of the Royal Library, with its nearly million volumes and priceless manuscripts. Truly it is a goodly neighborhood.

It seems as if in Berlin one thing followed another with amazing rapidity. This year has been one continuous stream of exciting events—from the double marriages in February to the twice-attempted assassination of the Emperor; and now the Congress has, within a few days, begun its sessions, and you, with us, will anxiously await the result of the same. Of course, not much as yet is known of their proceedings, as of necessity they must remain secret. The telegraph will give the news of the result before my letters can reach you. I feel it to be a rare opportunity, at the present juncture of affairs, to be in Europe, and especially in Berlin, which is the most important city of Europe just now. The year from its very beginning has been crowded with remarkable events.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF BERLIN.

This may essentially be called a "geographical" epoch. The old spirit which animated the adventurous hearts of the Spanish and Portuguese seems to have awakened in these later days in many other nations. And never was there a time when the discoverer was crowned with prouder laurels than in our day. Stanley, the hero of Africa, is the "lion" of the hour. And well does he deserve the hearty welcome which has been extended to him since his return from his last triumphant efforts in the heart of Africa, a continent which seems at last reluctantly to be giving up the secrets which she has for centuries been so loath to yield. Here in Berlin of late there have been most interesting ceremonies in connection with the Semi-Centennial of the Geographical Society of this city, one of the oldest and most honored in the world. I regret that my limited time will not permit of my giving any detailed accounts of the same, for they were most interesting. I was privileged to enjoy and share in them, through the kind invitation of Dr. Abbott, an American gentleman who has resided many years in Berlin, and whose name I am pleased to mention here as being that of a gentleman who in numberless, thoughtful and courteous ways renders kindness to strangers coming to this city, and whose largeness of heart and generous and genial character will long be remembered by many who have had the pleasure and privilege of his acquaintance and friendship.

On one evening we attended the opening anniversary meeting, held in the large and splendid hall of the Rath-Haus. The meeting was honored by the presence of the Crown Prince. The assemblage itself was a choice one, consisting of many of the leading men of the Capital. An address was delivered by the President, followed by reports, etc. The Geographical Society of Paris had sent a representative to convey their congratulations to the sister Society here. This gentleman himself is a well-known traveler. He addressed the assemblage in German, and his remarks were followed by enthusiastic applause. It is most gratifying to witness such evidences of a better state of feeling between these two great nations. Various congratulatory telegrams were likewise read.

On the following evening I enjoyed extremely a grand dinner given by the Society in honor of their fiftieth anniversary. It was one of the most brilliant events of the season, and participated in by some hundreds of guests. One of the opera-houses of the city was arranged for the occasion in the most beautiful manner. The floor was filled with tables, which were in turn surrounded by a very brilliant company. The walls, galleries and ceiling were decorated in the most beautiful and artistic manner with palm-branches, the flags of all nations, furs brought from different parts of the world, and various articles which would serve to remind one of the peculiar mission of the Society. The space usually occupied by the stage of the opera was converted into a splendid bower and garden of tropical and other plants, from the center of which rose the giant bust of the famous Humboldt, who was in his lifetime a member of this Society. On the sides of the stage were paintings of natives of different countries. The effect of these various devices and the brilliant coloring of the flags was at once unique and beautiful. At the plate of each guest, in addition to the *menu*, was a picture most cleverly and artistically conceived and executed, in which "Geography," under the guise of a majestic female figure, stood with lighted torch. At her feet and side were grouped a motley throng of eminent members of the Society, scholars, travelers, etc., in costumes of various lands and surrounded by suggestions of torrid and arctic climes. The place of each guest was designated by a card bearing his name and being in itself a pleasant little picture. I remember that mine represented some Bedouin or African family mounted on camels approaching a little village lying in the distance. Others were a Japanese "study" or subject, etc. During the dinner the company was treated to instrumental music, and to what was far better to some, exquisite vocal music from a company of ladies and gentlemen. Several toasts were given and most enthusiastically received, and the whole affair was a most splendid success. Towards the close of the evening, Dr. Nachtigal, the famous African traveller, made a long and pleasant speech, explaining the many "points" in the picture of which I have been speaking to you. On another evening of the same week I had the pleasure of attending a regular meeting of the Geographical Society. The main thing of the evening was an address from an eminent and well-known gentleman, a Professor from Hamburg, I think, on the "Currents of the Ocean." I was most pleased to meet Dr. Nachtigal personally, who is a gentleman of about forty years of age, with an energetic face and manner. He is busy on some book relative to his travels. Hillebrand, another well-known discoverer in Africa, was likewise present. He told a friend of mine that he was beginning to grow "homesick" to be back there again. I have alluded in a very brief and running manner to these various meetings of one of the European Societies interested in a subject and cause which in our age is being investigated with so much interest and success, as I wish to allude to

A FEW MORE POINTS OF INTEREST ON OUR ROUTE THROUGH CENTRAL GERMANY.

One is inevitably reminded in endeavoring to describe such an interesting journey, of that game we used to play as children, when from an intricate and confused mass of straws, the players endeavored to dislodge one without disturbing the others. Such an innumerable and interesting mass of historical facts are associated with these central German towns, which follow each other so rapidly on the road we have chosen, that even with the most skillful management I am afraid that if I endeavored to touch upon their history, I should find myself immediately overwhelmed with matter, so it will be wiser to pass rapidly by them to Wittenberg where we shall complete our Lutheran pilgrimages for the present. At *Gotha* we visited the fine picture gallery and enjoyed for a time watching the skaters at their sport, a most picturesque winter scene. At *Erfurt*, where Luther studied for a time and where he entered the Augustinian convent, all relics of the reform "were destroyed by fire" in 1872. We spent a Sabbath quietly in *Weimar*, formerly the Athens of Germany, famous as being the home of so many illustrious literary men, foremost among whom stand *Goethe* and *Schiller*. At another time I hope to send a description of this still most interesting city and hence merely allude to it in passing. *Leipsic* was the next city which claimed our attention, the seat of one of the largest universities of Germany, which numbers on its catalogue some three thousand students, a city also which is extremely interesting in connection with the history of German inde-

pendence at different times, especially in this century in the time of Napoleon. Not far distant from Leipsic is *Halle*, another university town.

WITTENBERG, THE HOME OF LUTHER AND MELANCTHON.

On our route to Berlin, we passed directly through Wittenberg. But during this month I have had the pleasure of visiting somewhat more at my leisure the scenes associated with the life-work of Luther and his helper, assistant and friend Melancthon. I have before this told you of Worms, the scene of one of the greatest triumphs of the Reformation at the "Diet" there held; we have together visited the Wartburg, where the castle served as hiding place, till the storm was past for the Reformer, and we alluded to Eisenach and Erfurt, which will ever be connected in history with the name of Martin Luther. It was however in Wittenberg that the most important working years of his life were spent, here too he is buried. My time does not permit me to paint for you Wittenberg as I would. I do not mean the Wittenberg of to-day, a quiet, unimportant town, but that Wittenberg which *once* was here, and which with the reminders of olden days on every hand, it is not difficult for the imagination to re-create. Here, as you may remember, one of the Electors of Saxony had founded a University which became one of the most celebrated of that time. Here Luther came as Professor of Philosophy. Our Hotel was situated on the old market place, one of the principal gathering points of modern Wittenberg. In the center of the square are placed two monuments, one to Luther and one to Melancthon, his fellow laborer. Here rises also the old "Rath-Haus" which is still used by the government. Among its treasures is a great sword used by that great Swedish defender of Protestantism, Gustavus Adolphus. In that corner-house looking into the market lived Lucas Cranach, one of the early German painters, whose portraits of his friend Luther are most interesting. Following the quiet streets to the old town-church, with its lofty tower and ancient carvings and inscriptions, we find ourselves where Luther preached so long ago. The interior has been renewed, but it was in this edifice that in 1522 the holy communion was administered in both kinds. Still more interesting is the castle-church at the other end of the town. The old doors, to which Luther nailed the "Theses" which were the watch-words of Protestantism were destroyed by fire in 1760. In their place now stand massive "metal doors" inscribed with the "Theses" in Latin. Nothing could be simpler than the last resting place of the two reformers who are buried within the church. In about the centre of the church are placed two wooden coverings, which being lifted, one sees beneath the metal plates, bearing the names of these great and good men, who are buried beneath. The Church contains other reminders of the glorious days of Germany, but nothing more interesting than that to which I have just alluded. The old Electoral Palace lies just beyond, but is now in a partially ruined condition.

The long "Collegien Strasse," the principal street of Wittenberg leads from this church to the farther end of the town, past many of the most interesting points in the town. An amusing tradition has designated one of the houses situated upon it as the "*Hamlet House*," which would probably have much diverted Shakespeare, who I think makes his melancholy hero study at Wittenberg. "*Melancthon's House*" now belongs to the government, but is still shown. I found the old garden especially interesting, with its trees and shrubs just budding into spring freshness. At one side is an old stone-table dating from the days when good Dr. Martin Luther and Dr. Phillip Melancthon may have sat and supped here beneath the shadow of the old evergreen which looks as if it had weathered the storms of many years. In the rear of the garden is a gate now closed to the world, where we are told Melancthon used to pass when he would visit his friend Luther who lived in the old building, whose roof we can see over the garden wall. The little room is shown where Melancthon lived and wrote and died.

His table faced the north and above the spot where it stood is an inscription to that effect. There in the corner was where he died, this gentlest and sweetest spirit of the Reformation. The beauty of an ineffable peace seems to have rested on his face after death, as we may judge from the picture which Cranach has left us, taken after death.

The long Infantry Barracks in the near neighborhood were once the seat of the University which acquired such a celebrity and where gathered students from all parts. Still one more spot claims us, to me the pleasantest of the scenes where we may think of Luther,—his home. Fierce as were the early spiritual struggles of the student and monk; hard and trying as were the later contests upon which the leader of Protestantism was called to enter, there were also joys in his inner family life which were sources of untold happiness and inspiration to him. His home as Professor and as head of the new movement, which was thrilling all Germany to its inmost heart, was a part of the old Augustinian Monastery, where Luther had once lived as "Brother Augustine," and where he afterwards brought his good wife Catharine von Bora, and where his children's voices and innocent laughter echoed through the cloisters where the monks and penitents of old had once "told their beads." The large building in the front is now used as a Theological Seminary. In the rear of this is a court surrounded by ancient buildings and an ivy covered wall, and just beyond this, the Luther house. At the entrance are two stone seats, with little canopies of stone where we may fancy the good Doctor with the helpful, cheery Frau Luther often sat in the summer twilights when the day's work was done and thought of the better day that had dawned on Germany and which they were permitted to see. Above is the family room, with its antique stove and table. The windows are composed of bits of circular glass set in frames of metal or lead, quaint and picturesque in their effect. Beyond are other rooms, with other relics; here a beer-glass of Luther, who was a real Teuton in his liking of beer, and here I notice something in needle work, a crucifixion, I think, fashioned by Frau Luther, an accomplishment learned probably in those old convent days when she lived as a nun at Nimbschen, little dreaming of the joys which were in store for her loving heart, and that instead of embroidering altar-cloths her fingers would be busy fashioning garments for her own little ones in her great husband's home. In this old building, too, is the lecture-room where Luther spoke many of those words which Richter has said were of themselves "half-battles," so great with meaning were they. Here is a portrait by Cranach, of him and others whose names have now become so well known through the part they once had in the work of the Reformation. Below is the garden, changed many, many times since Luther gathered his friends about him here and drew such countless lessons from the leaves and flowers and birds. And yet after all the same, as the same beauty which he saw is still with us, standing under the clear blue of the heavens and amidst the glorious promise of the coming summer. I would fain tarry longer here in the midst of the reminders of those happy, peaceful days which came with such beauty to Luther in the later years of his life, it seems like the calm yet radiant light which comes with the sunset at times after a day of storm.

We pass where the old Elsterthor or gate of the city once stood, and through which, I think, they brought the body of the Reformer, who had died in the town where he was born, Eisleben, to be buried in Wittenberg, honored by a nation. In the little inclosure beyond is "an oak surrounded by a small garden which is said to mark the spot where Luther publicly burned the Papal Bull the 10th of December, 1520." And here we must end our pilgrimages for the present. We are in the midst of a country which constantly recalls his name. We are just leaving the city where he so long labored. Not far away is Eisleben, where he lived and died. Still nearer is Torgau, where his true wife Catherine is buried. We are in Germany, which owes more to Martin Luther than to any other man, whose truest treasure is the legacy which he has left of his name and work. In closing, permit me to give the eloquent words in which a great man of our day, Thomas Carlyle, has expressed his admiration of this greatest of German heroes:

"I will call this Luther a true great man; great in intellect, in courage, affection and integrity; one of our most lovable and precious men. Great, not as a hewn obelisk; but as an Alpine mountain—so simple, honest, spontaneous, not setting up to be great at all; there for quite another purpose than being great! Ah yes, unsubduable granite, piercing far and wide into the heavens; yet in the clefts of it fountains, green beautiful valleys with flowers! A right spiritual hero and prophet; once more, a true son of nature and fact, for whom these centuries, and many that are to come yet, will be thankful to heaven."

F. W. Damon.

Hawaiian Legation, 39 Behren Strasse,
Berlin, June 20, 1878.

THE FRIEND.

AUGUST 1, 1878.

"ADVERTISER'S" EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.—In the last issue of our neighbor, the *Advertiser*, we find an interesting letter, dated London, June 10th. The writer certainly is successful in gathering many items of interest relating to the Hawaiian Islands. We learn the correspondent to be Frank Bingham, Esq., who visited our Islands two or three years since, and attributes his cure of consumption to a residence at Kona, Hawaii. He is now a resident of Wiesbaden, Germany. We copy as follows: The *Times*, of May 25th, has the following: "*The Sandwich Islands.*—Messrs. Ransome & Rapier have received an order for the full equipment of a railway for the Sandwich Islands, as a beginning of railway work there." * * Mrs. Brassey has just published "A Voyage in the Sunbeam," with many illustrations, some of them of Hawaiian scenes, the volcanoes, &c. The number of the *Leipzig Illustrated News* of April 27 contained well-executed portraits of King Kalakaua, his two sisters and the Queen. The July number of *Petermann's Geographical Magazine* will publish an excellent map of the leeward group of Kauai, Niihau, Lehua and Kaula, accompanied by a descriptive article by your correspondent. The last *Hamburg Geographical Monthly* contains a graphic description of Kilauea by Dr. Max Buchner, who visited Hawaii in 1876. A recent number of the French magazine *Le Globe* brought out an article on "The Volcanoes of the Sandwich Islands," by L. H. de L. A professorship of English Language and Literature will be founded next year at the flourishing young University of Otago, N. Z."

LORD BEACONSFIELD.—Mr. Gladstone, in a recent speech at Oxford, said: "When you speak of the Government you mean Lord Beaconsfield. [Cheers and laughter.] There are many men in the Government who will compare very honorably with Lord Beaconsfield in many respects, but there is not one man in the Government that has a tenth part of the tenacity of will and the patient purpose which belongs to Lord Beaconsfield." These remarks of Gladstone are highly honorable, as coming from Lord Beaconsfield's political opponent. As events have recently transpired at the Berlin Congress, these remarks of Gladstone are freighted with increasing importance and significance.

☞ We are glad to welcome Mr. Hyde, President of the Bank in Ware, Mass. He comes from a circle of friends and region of country deeply interested in the welfare and people of the Hawaiian Islands.

RESTORATION DAY.—Yesterday, July 31st, was the anniversary of the restoration of the Hawaiian flag by Admiral Thomas in 1843. The recognition of this day, by observing it as a national holiday, has been allowed to pass into oblivion during the last few years. We believe the last observance was in 1865. It was thought, from various reasons, that the day was "more honor'd in the breach than the observance." Among those reasons, it was supposed by some of our English residents that it cast a certain reflection upon the British Government which might as well be annually dispensed with. That, however, depended very much upon the manner the transaction was "put;" as the Country Parson says, much depends upon the way a thing is "put." Now, as we think the restoration of the Hawaiian flag might and should be "put," it was really one of the most honorable transactions on the part of the British Government, as carried out by Admiral Thomas, after whom the square on the Plains is named. Lord Paulet had, in the most unauthorised manner, taken away the Hawaiian flag, and for the time being the sovereignty of the Kingdom was ceded to England. When, however, Rear-Admiral Thomas arrived here from Valparaiso, and learned the state of affairs, in the most speedy and honorable manner he restored the flag to Kamehameha III, as His Majesty felt assured would be done, when he gave utterance to that sentiment which has become Hawaii's national motto, "By righteousness the life of the land is preserved."

ANDREWS' DICTIONARY, ENLARGED.—Before the death of Judge Andrews, we recollect to have heard him remark that he was continually discovering new words in the Hawaiian language which he had not embodied in his Dictionary, although he had recorded some 16,000 or 17,000! We are glad to learn that this work has now been taken up by Rev. L. Lyons, of Waimea, acknowledged the best Hawaiian scholar living. His success in Hawaiian hymnology is something quite remarkable, as he composes hymns with the ease and facility of Charles Wesley and Isaac Watts in English. We trust Mr. Lyons' life may be spared to complete his additions to the Dictionary, which we understand are quite extensive and critical. Surely no one living is more capable of carrying forward this work.

☞ We are requested to give notice that the Children's Missionary Society will hold its next monthly meeting Saturday evening, August 3d, 7½ p. m., at the residence of E. C. Damon, on the Plain.

Information Wanted

Respecting Mr. CHARLES BROWN, a native of England, but sailing in American whaling vessels. In 1862 he was blacksmith on board the "General Williams," at Honolulu. He is about 65 years of age. He is reported as working on some of the plantations on Maui. Mary A. Smith thus writes from Newburyport, Mass., June 4, 1878: "Please befriend me by finding him, and address your letter, 15, First Street, Newburyport, Mass." A letter for him will be found at Sailors' Home, Honolulu.

KAMEHAMEHA I.—The memory of this veteran old Warrior King—who has been styled the Napoleon of the Pacific—is to be kept fresh by a statue, for the erection of which the Legislature has appropriated $5,000. Although our sporting gentlemen honor his memory by observing the 11th of June as a holiday devoted to racing at Kapiolani Park, yet we hardly think an *equestrian* statue would become his sans-culotte Majesty so much as a seat in a war canoe.

FORNANDER'S 2D VOLUME.—We understand that Mr. Fornander is now engaged upon the preparation of the second volume of his work on the Migrations of the Polynesian Race. It ic exceedingly gratifying that in our Island community we have men like Professor Alexander, Rev. Mr. Lyons, Mr. Fornander, Mr. Bailey and others, who are turning their attention to literary, linguistic and scientific pursuits.

REV. W. FREAR.—Letters from the pastor of Fort Street Church have been received, announcing his departure East from San Francisco, with health much improved.

☞ It is a notable fact that most of the recent advances in practical electricity have been effected in America. It is to the United States that we are indebted, for example, for the introduction, if not for the original invention, of the quadruplex telegraphy and of telephony. The new method of transmitting and magnifying sounds by means of electricity is due to Professor D. E. Hughes, of London, the inventor of the well-known type-printing telegraph, who is, however, an American citizen long settled in this country.—*The Nineteenth Century, London, June*, 1878.

Semi-Centenary of the American Seamen's Friend Society.

The American Seamen's Friend Society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary at the Broadway Tabernacle, on Monday last. The following account of its organization, in 1828, is taken from the Annual report:

"In the month of September, 1825, a communication appeared in the Mariners' Magazine, signed by one hundred and fourteen masters and mates of vessels, expressing a deep interest in the promotion of morality and religion among seamen, and a hope that the project of a National Society, on the principles of the other general institutions of benevolence in this country would be carried into effect. The plan having also been recommended by others in various parts of the country, a public meeting was held October 25th, to take action in the premises.

"The committee reported at a meeting held 11th January, 1826, but from various causes the projeet was allowed to rest, until Monday, May 5th, 1828, when the American Seamen's Friend Society was organized, with the Hon. Smith Thompson, one of New York's noblest citizens, then holding the high position of Secretary of the Navy, for its President; Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., afterwards Bishop of Ohio, for its Corresponding Secretary, and the Rev. Dr. Joshua Leavitt for its General Agent."

The records of divine grace in connection

with the work of this Society in behalf of the men of the sea having been so remarkable, it was deemed by the officers and friends of the Society incumbent on them to make recognition of God's blessing upon its labors by a special celebration of this anniversary. Accordingly a number of gentlemen who have been interested in the work were, some time since, invited to prepare papers on the history and the various aspects of the cause. The morning and afternoon of Monday were devoted to the reading and discussion of these papers, which were prepared with great care, and which elicited great interest. The variety and importance of the topics discussed may be gathered from the followiug catalogue of the papers: "The Origin and History of the American Seamen's Friend Society," by Rev. S. H. Hall, D. D.; "The Great Change in Public Sentiment in regard to the Conversion of Seamen," by Rev. Charles J. Jones; "The Recent Remarkable Revival of God's Work Among Seamen," by Rev. J. Spaulding, D. D.; "Christian Characteristics of Seamen," by Rev. Edward Hopper, D. D.; "Harmonious Co-operation of all National and Local Institutions in Behalf of Seamen," by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, D. D.; "Ships' Libraries," by J. S. Pearson, Esq.; "Relations of the Work for Seamen in the Pacific to the Evangelization of China," by Rev. S. C. Damon, D. D.; "Relations of the Work to other Forms of Evangelical Effort," by Rev. J. P. Warren, D. D.; "Encouragements to Prayer for Seamen," by Rev. E. N. Sawtell, D. D.

At the Anniversary in the evening the chair was taken by the President, Richard P. Buck, Esq. After the devotional exercises an abstract of the Annual Report, as follows, was read by the Secretary, Samuel H. Hall, D. D.:

"During the past year, 48 missionaries, colporteurs, &c., have been employed at various ports in different parts of the world. They have preached the gospel in Bethels and on ship-board, have visited sailors in the forecastle, hospitals, and elsewhere, circulating the Scriptures, &c., and in every way have befriended them.

During the year, 883 ships' libraries have been sent out on vessels carrying 11,521 men: making the total number of new libraries sent out since the work was inaugurated, twenty years ago, 6,252; containing at least 322,644 volumes, and accessible, by 5,175 reshipments, to 245,989 men. The whole number of libraries shipped in the U. S. Navy is 886, accessible to 100,548 men.

The number of hopeful conversions at sea, previously reported (more than a thousand,) in connection with this single agency, has of late been largely increased.

The Sailors' Home, 190 Cherry Street, latterly so managed as to return us something for charitable purposes, has during the past year accommodated 1,787 boarders. These men temporarily deposited with the Superintendent, $17,107, of which amount, $7,725 were sent to relatives and friends, $1,935 were placed to their credit in the Savings Banks, and the balance returned to the depositors. The whole number of boarders since the Home was established, in 1842, is 93,195. Relief has frequently been furnished to shipwrecked and destitute seamen. Many also have found at the Home, not only physical comfort, but the forgiveness of sin, and spiritual life and peace. A building of enlarged capacity and with increased facilities for carrying out the object of a Sailors' Home is greatly needed, and is hoped for as a suitable commemoration of our Semi-Centenary.

The Society has published during the past year, 80,000 copies of the *Sailors' Magazine*, and for gratuitous distribution among seamen, in all, 40,000 copies of the *Seamen's Friend*, and over 300,000 copies of the *Life Boat*, for the use of Sabbath schools throughout the land.

In the year ending April 1, 1878, the receipts of the Society into its Treasury from all sources (including a small previous balance) have been $85,520.97. Expenditures, $84,997.91. The local Societies, auxiliary to this, have in the same time, raised for the Seamen's Cause, $9,541.23.

A semi-centennial hymn, written for the occasion by Rev. Edward Hopper, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Sea and Land, was sung, and the chairman, after reading a telegram from Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, stating that he was detained at Washington by pressing public duties, called on Rev. Mr. Jones, agent of the Western Seamen's Society, to address the meeting.

A company of twenty-four sailor lads, from the U. S. steamer Minnesota, here filed in upon the stage and sang a gospel song, that was received with great and well-merited enthusiasm on the part of the audience. The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby was then introduced, and said: "Many years ago I was in a wreck on the Atlantic. The night was dark and stormy, and the captain held out no hope of our reaching land. My mother led me into the cabin and read to me the 107th Psalm. She put her hand on my head, and said, 'Howard, never fear; the God who inspired that psalm is with us now in this cabin.' The memory of that night, and my mother's faith, have been an inspiration to me ever since."

Bishop Fellowes, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, dwelt forcibly on sailors as instruments of mission work, affirming that when they are thus employed, and not till then, will the isles of the sea be given to Christ and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession.

Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, followed in an earnest plea for enlarged effort in behalf of the sailor. He would give, he said, two practical thoughts: first, that to make sailors missionaries of the gospel was to follow the example of Christ, who chose his first workers not from the schools of the Rabbis, but from the ranks of fishermen and sailors; the second thought was that Christ reached the common manhood in men by using common men—workingmen who appreciated the dignity of labor, men who suffered and appreciated the sufferings of the masses to whom they belonged.

After the adoption of a series of resolutions, the meeting closed with the singing of another hymn written for the occasion by Rev. John Spaulding, D. D.

—*New York Observer*, May 9, 1878.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

June 29—Am bk W H Almy, Freeman, 13 days from San Francisco.
July 1—Am bk Jenny Pitts, Eaans, 26 days from Port Gamble.
8—P M S S Zealandia, Chevalier, 18 days from Sydney and Auckland.
10—Norwegian ship Ariel, Nielson, 13 days from San Francisco.
11—Am bgtne Hesperian, Winding, 54 days fm Newcastle
12—Am wh bk Abram Barker, Smith, from Talcahuano, with 100 bbls sperm oil.
15—P M S S City of New York, Cobb, 7 days 4 6 hours from San Francisco.
15—Am bk Arkwright, Sears, from Newcastle
18—Am schr Joseph Woolley, Briggs, fm Guano Is
18—Am ship Benlendi, Boyd. 100 days from London
23—P M S S Wilmington, Fuller, 9 days fm S Francisco.
24—Am bk Edward James, O'Brien, 17 days fm Tahiti.

DEPARTURES.

June 30—Am bktne Discovery, Winding, for San Francisco
July 1—Am bk Christine, for San Francisco.
6—Hawaiian bgtne Stormbird, Johnson, for South Sea Islands
6—Am bk Jenny Pitts, Evans, for Port Gamble
9—P M S S Zealandia, Chevalier, for San Francisco
12—Haw bk Kalakaua, Trask, for San Francisco
13—Brit bk Madura, Stanton, for Jarvis Island
13—Am wh Aleram Barker, Smith, for the Arctic
16—P M S S City of New York, Cobb, for Sydney
21—Am brg Hesperian, Winding, for Puget Sound.
23—Am bktne J A Falkenberg, Hubbard, fr Portland, O
24—Am bk H W Almy, Freeman, for San Francisco.

MEMORANDA.

REPORT OF AM BK EDWARD JAMES, O'BRIEN, MASTER.—Sailed from Honolulu May 11. On the fourth day out, Mr W Moffit, owner of the vessel died. Preserved the body. Arrived at Tahiti on the 9th of June. 23 days passage. Sailed for Bolabola on the 20th, arriving there on the following day. Took in cargo and sailed for this port, reaching here on the 23d July, after a passage of 17 days.

REPORT OF P M S S ZEALANDIA, CHEVALIER, COMMANDER.—June 20th at 3 p m, left anchorage in Sydney harbor; 4 p m discharged pilot; strong SW gale, experienced for two days; reached Auckland on the 24th at 10 38 p m, and left on the 25th at 4.45 p m. For the first forty-eight hours, strong SW winds, experienced afterwards E winds and squally weather up to July 2d; thence moderate and fine to Honolulu, sighted west point 9 a m, July 8, received pilot on board at 1.02 and made fast to wharf at 1.30 p m. June 25th, at 8.45 p m, passed and signalled the P M S S Australia, bound for Auckland, lat 20° 28' S, long 173° 27' W.

R McDONALD, *Purser*.

REPORT OF P M S S CITY OF NEW YORK, COBB, COMMANDER.—Left San Francisco July 8, at 12 m, discharged pilot off Heads, at 1.28 p m, have experienced fine weather with N E winds, arrived at Honolulu July 15, at 9 p m, made the passage in 7 days, 6 hours and 28 minutes.

PASSENGERS.

FROM SYDNEY—Per Zealandia, July 8—J S Harden, C S Mayne, C R Smith, Mrs Smith, Mr Hodgson, W H Mackenzie, J R Smart.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per City of New York, July 15—Mrs W B Godfrey, Jas Woodhead, Wm Hyde & daughter, Miss Sage, P McInerny & wife, A Herzog, S Hart, W A Bowen. Miss A Boyce & maid, W H Bailey, A W Peirce, Mrs E B Durfee, Dr F Hiller.

FROM LONDON—Per Ben Ledi, July 18—J Holdsworth.

FROM BAKER'S IS—Per Jos Wooley, July 18—H T Reynolds. A Cavasso, J Smith, and 11 native laborers.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per S S Wilmington, July 23—Rev & Mrs W L Jones, Miss C E Jones, Mr W F Jones, Mr F S Pratt, Mr John Insingle. Mr Wm Metcalfe, Mr Geo H Barber, Mr James Jones. & 1 chinaman.

FOR PORTLAND—Per J A Falkiuberg, July 23—H O Bucklin. C Derby.

FROM TAHITI—Per Edward James, July 24—Capt J Russel, G Houghtailing. J McCarthy, Hermann Horn.

MARRIED.

ASSEE—WAHE—In this city, August 1st, by Rev. S. C. Damon, ASSEE (Chinese), to WAHE (Hawaiian), both of Honolulu.

DIED.

HACKFELD—In Bremen, Germany, May 27, 1878, Mr JOHN HACKFELD, formerly a resident of Honolulu, aged 56 years.

MOFFET—On board the bark Edward James, Lat 12:52 N, Long. 166:41 W, Mr. WALTER MOFFET, a native of England, for many years a resident in the United States, and lately of Portland, Oregon, where he leaves a family. Aged 48 years.

DUNCAN—In this city, July 26, of consumption, JAMES DOVER DUNCAN, Foreman of the ADVERTISER printing office, aged 33 years and five months, a native of Honolulu. The funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, from the Catholic Church, at half-past 3 o'clock.

WILLIAMS—In Honolulu, July 30th, JEREMIAH WILLIAMS, aged 45 years; native of Salem, Mass. He has resided on the islands about one year.

Letter from Micronesia.

EBON, April 12th, 1878.

BROTHER DAMON:—I embrace the present opportunity which is tolerably direct. San Francisco is for the first time our P. O. The "Maggie Johnston" schooner was in this group last November and in January, but did not come to Ebon. The "John Bright" schooner is now at anchor here and soon to sail for San Francisco. From the former I was able to get some fresh supplies, as also the "Morning Star" was able to get sufficient supplies to go on with her western trip. There seems to be considerable stirring in regard to the copra trade and there are a great many new vessels sailing about in search of the dried cocoanut. We infer that this means a greater demand for the article in civilized countries. The price has advanced here to more than double what it was when I came here in 1871.

Our people have become awakened to the evils of drunkenness and have taken active measures for the prohibition of the traffic or manufacture of the poison.

The following are the Laws referred to in the foregoing letter:

A LAW

Forbidding the Sale or Drinking of Intoxicating Liquor on the Island of Ebon.

WE the people of Ebon seeing that intoxicating liquor tends to weaken and distress people, and to destroy their property, and that we may protect ourselves from this curse we do make and proclaim :—

1. It is unlawful for any person on this island to be drunken or to drink any kind of intoxicating liquor.

2. It is unlawful for any person on this island to make, to buy, or sell, or give away any kind of intoxicating liquor to any native of these islands or the Islands of Micronesia living on Ebon.

3. Those who do not obey these laws, (whether chief or common native) shall be held guilty, and shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars, ($10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100.00) as the chief judging shall say.

4. All foreigners who come to this island, Ebon, are hereby notified of these laws and that they are not to break them. If a trader on Ebon, or a foreigner on any vessel, or captain and ship's company on any foreign vessel from whatever country, shall sell or give any kind of intoxicating liquor to any of the natives of the Islands of Micronesia living on Ebon, they shall be held guilty and shall pay a fine of two hundred dollars ($200.00) for every time they sell it or give it away.

Made and proclaimed this twenty-eighth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, at Rube, Ebon.

[Signed] KAIBOKE.
[Signed] LEJEBRIK.
[Signed] LOIRUJ.

I enclose a copy of this law and also a copy of a temperance hymn which we printed last summer.

Of our own work I can not say much. School is in session, and we have quite an intelligent number of young men in the work of getting an education. Some of the younger boys are much more rapid learners than the older ones.

There is no special religious interest among us, but there has been a manifest growth on the part of many of our Christians. Quite a number of our church members have been set aside from church fellowship during the year past.

Our mission band are in usual health.

Thanks for the FRIEND which reached us Jan. 18th per "Lotus" yacht of Capelle & Co. The "Norman" calling at Jaluij only about New Years.

Truly yours,

J. F. WHITNEY.

Judge Caton's and Chaplain Rose's Letters.

We would acknowledge copies of the "Prairie Farmer" and the "Chicago Medical Journal & Examiner," containing letters by Judge Caton and written while at the Islands. It is gratifying to find a new class of correspondents, writing from the Islands and about the inhabitants. We hope the age of "carpers," "growlers," "cynics" and "cavillers" has come to an end. What we desire is fair and honest observers. For them there is plenty of room.—In a late number of the "National Baptist," published in Philadelphia, we find a most sensible letter from the pen of Chaplain Rose, of the U. S. S. "Pensacola," whose visit will be remembered and whose sermons in the "Bethel" and "Fort street" churches will not be forgotten. He writes as follows :—

"A century is a short period in the world's history, but it embraces all of importance that is known of these Islands. Many a volume has been devoted to the elucidation of their history and their problems, and yet there are few places upon the globe of which the mass of Christian people are more absolutely ignorant, than of these very volcanic isles."

Judge Caton and Chaplain Rose have adopted a very good method for enlightening the benighted people of the United States, and as the people of the mother country are still more benighted, we hope, more candid correspondents will write for the English papers. We had a call from an English passenger some weeks since, passing around the world from England, by the way of Australia. He was a gentleman of refinement and intelligence, but candidly confessed, that he was astonished to find a respectable, intelligent and orderly community in Honolulu, for hitherto his knowledge of the islands was mostly confined to Cook's voyages and the death of the great navigator!! We are glad to see Judge Caton's letters republished in the "Gazette." Our limited space will not allow us to copy them.

Hampton Normal School.

General Armstrong, Principal of this Institution, concludes a Report, occupying eight columns, in "Southern Workman", with the following paragraph :—

"The plan of the Hampton School was suggested by the educational system of the Sandwich Islands, introduced by American missionaries and built up chiefly by the labors of the Rev. Richard Armstrong, D. D., Minister of Public Instruction. The twenty years' personal observation of the Principal, and of the Treasurer, Gen. J. F. B. Marshall, of the civilizing work in that country has been an important element in the direction and result of the efforts at this institution."

It is surely something of an honor that an effort to educate Hawaiians, should have suggested the founding and establishment of the most successful institute in the United States, for educating the colored race. We find the following note in Harper's Weekly, July 13th :

"The good work which General Armstrong has been carrying forward in the education of freedmen at Hampton, Virginia, still prospers. During the past school year 332 pupils have been in attendance. The graduating class numbered fifty-seven. In the year the students earned by their own labor on the farm and in shop $12,236. The printing-office shows a cash balance of $326. The farm has all the necessary appurtenances —stables, a large barn, smith-shop, etc. The young men are taught the lessons of industry and self-reliance. The Institute is under the care of the American Missionary Association, but owes its prosperity largely to the enthusiasm and tact of General Armstrong, the principal. His manliness and his entire self-abnegation have won for him the esteem of the people of East Virginia, and as a consequence "Hampton" is popular in all the surrounding region."

A SCHOOLMASTER, who had an inveterate habit of talking to himself, was asked what motive he could have in so doing. He replied that he had two good and substantial reasons. In the first place he liked to talk to a sensible man; in the next place he liked to hear a sensible man talk.

MR. BRET HARTE, the author, who has been an applicant for office under the present Administration, has at last been promised the commercial agency at Crefeld, Germany, which pays about $3,000 a year. He was a candidate for the Chinese mission.

A NOVEL feature of the Yale Law School graduation was a Master's oration by a Japanese student on "The Japanese as compared with the Roman Family," by Kazou Miura, LL. B., of Tokio, Japan. Mr. Miura is a graduate of Columbia College.

Places of Worship.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL—Rev. S. C. Damon, Chaplain, King street, near the Sailors' Home. Preaching at 11 A. M. Seats free. Sabbath School before the morning service. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

FORT STREET CHURCH—Rev. W. Frear, Pastor, corner of Fort and Beretania streets. Preaching on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Parker, Pastor, King street, above the Palace. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 9½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Under the charge of Rt. Rev. Bishop Maigret, assisted by Rev. Father Hermann; Fort street, near Beretania. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH—Rev. M. Kuaea, Pastor, Beretania street, near Nuuanu. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH—Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D.; Clergy, Rev. Rob't Dunn, M. A., Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, St. Andrew's Temporary Cathedral, Beretania street, opposite the Hotel. English services on Sundays at 6½ and 11 A. M., and 2½ and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at the Clergy House at 10 A. M.

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Tell Jesus.....by Mrs Anna Shipton
Cottage on the Rock..... " " "
Asked of God..... " " "
Promise and Promiser..... " " "
Various Addresses.....by Rev J Denham Smith
The Christian Hero.....by Rev J Macpherson
Ourselves.....by Brownlow North
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Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu.

Pure religion and undefiled before God, the Father, is this:
To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.

Edited by a Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

☞ The following hymn was composed by T. C. MacDowell, Esq., editor of the *Hawaiian Gazette*. It was originally printed, with appropriate music, by H. C. Orth, and published in Philadelphia. The publication was dedicated to Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and repeatedly sung by them in their Revival meetings:

CLING TO THE CROSS, SINNER.

Cling to the cross, sinner, cling to the cross,
It must be a benefit,—can't be a loss
While Jesus, your Captain, whose voice still'd the wave,
Is ready and willing the sinner to save.

'Tis Jesus invites you to come and be clean,
To wash in his blood,—a sweet Lethean stream,
In which all who wash are fully set free;
O, come to the fountain; 'tis open for thee.

Bring all your burdens, no matter how great;
Come now, he invites you, 'tis fatal to wait;
The season may pass, and the night with its gloom
May crush your last hope in the pitiless tomb.

This earth, with its treasures, can never suffice
The souls of immortals; then pause and be wise,
While angels are singing sweet anthems of praise
In coronal chant to the Ancient of Days.

"Immanuel—God with us,"—ever the same,
A life-giving Saviour,—how precious the name
To those who in faith can look upward, and prove
The power and the pathos of Infinite love!

Then cling to the cross, sinner, cling to the cross,
It must be a benefit,—can't be a loss,
While Jesus, your Captain, whose voice still'd the wave,
Is ready and willing the sinner to save.

Hawaiians Abroad.

Among our islanders abroad, we rejoice that Professor Alexander and his brother have started upon their trip around the world. While absent, we trust the Professor may enjoy the opportunity of meeting some of the eminent European scholars who are interested in the study of the dialects of the great and widespread Polynesian language. Professor Alexander is the highest authority on linguistic questions. We doubt not he will meet Captain Tupman in London, who visited our Islands at the time of the transit of Venus.

We have good authority for stating that the labor of Professor Alexander and his associates, Mr. Lyons and others, in their trigonometrical survey of these Islands, is a work of the highest value and importance, and is now being executed in a manner most creditable to their ability as mathematicians and scholars.

On board the next steamer, we learn that E. Bailey, Esq., will sail for the United States, having in mind to publish a work on the Micronesian Islands. It is certainly most gratifying that we have gentlemen of scientific and literary ability who are thus looking forward to authorship.

Chinese Correspondence.—For some months there have been repeated allusions in our Island weeklies to unfavorable reports which have gone to China, and which have led the Chinese authorities to forbid the emigration of Chinese laborers to these Islands. The question is asked, "Who could have sent these letters?" The point to which we would call attention is this: The English reading public, perhaps, would be surprised to learn the amount of correspondence and interchange of letters which is now carried forward between the Hawaiian Islands and China. The Chinese are a reading and writing people. From some facts which have come to our knowledge, we are confident that the people of China are much better informed respecting our Islands than we imagine. Most certainly those Chinese residing here keep their friends fully informed respecting the treatment which their countrymen are receiving here and in California—both good and bad. We think from most of the plantations the most favorable reports go to China; but where the treatment is not good, depend upon it the most full reports are made in China. This is a point to which the Board of Immigration would do well to direct attention. If the Board or the Government is made acquainted with the fact that laborers are not properly treated on any particular plantation, then the matter should be thoroughly investigated. It will readily appear how important it is that our Islands should keep untarnished and unsullied their good name. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." We must keep our good name. The Chinese know when they are well treated, and if they are not so treated it is very certain they will inform their friends in China.

☞ "Kou Akau," writes the Rev. Mr. Bond, of Kohala, under date of July 26th, "is doing well, and I like him much, so far, and the spirit he manifests. But we are far apart as to communication in any degree satisfactory. How I long to see somebody who can act as a medium for a thorough talk between us. From 40 to 50, I think, is the number of his Sabbath service. On Wednesday we meet together; 20 to 30 Chinese usually attend."

[These remarks of the Rev. Mr. Bond indicate just what is now much needed on the Hawaiian Islands—an American or German missionary who can communicate with the Chinese in their own language. We speak of a German missionary, because so many of the Christian Chinese were instructed by the Basle missionaries in China. Report says the Christian Chinese hold religious services among themselves on the Haiku plantation.—Ed. Friend.]

☞ For papers sent for distribution, Chaplain Rose, of U. S. S. Pensacola, writes us to thank Mrs. H. A. P. Carter for her contribution of files of newspapers for the reading on shipboard. This reminds us that Mr. Dunscombe's supply of good reading matter for seamen and strangers visiting Honolulu is getting rather low. Copies and files of *Independent*, *Christian Union*, *Advance*, *Evangelist*, *Harper's Monthly*, and other standard periodicals are always welcome for distribution.

☞ We clip the following from the *Advance*, of July 4: "Rev. W. B. Oleson, late of Gambier, has accepted an invitation to take charge of the academy at Hilo, Sandwich Islands, which was formerly under the care of the American Board. His health has improved materially during his rest from pastoral labor, and he starts for his new post after a few weeks' visit with friends in New England."

☞ The American papers publish exultingly the honors conferred upon the American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition: but, according to our way of thinking, the following paragraph from the London *Nineteenth Century* for June, 1878, places a wreath upon the brow of the educators in America, which is a compliment of the very highest description. It is a complimentary admission which we should have hardly expected from the pen of a German, published in an English periodical. Dr. Charles Waldstein thus writes:

"In German schools great attention is given to the education of the intellect, but the forming of the character is sorely neglected. Nay, it is not only neglected,—much is done positively to spoil the character. Entire submission, as well in thought as action, is exacted. Hence springs a habit of dissimulation, trickery, or tale-telling while in the master's presence, ridicule and bravado behind his back. The idea of 'gentleman,' which has worked so well with the little boys in American public schools, is totally unknown. Much has been said as to German schools, and they have been constantly held up to the world as models; but though this high opinion is no doubt justified in the department of learning, yet we cannot hold it as regards the formation of character. In this respect the system of American public schools is certainly better."